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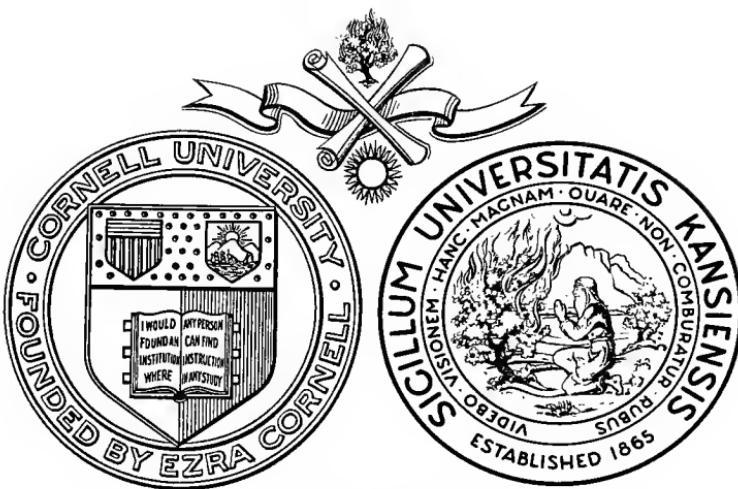


GIFT OF

Deane W. Malott

CORNELL
1915
WORLD WAR
HEROES





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Cornell Heroes

MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DURING
THE WORLD WAR

TO OUR CLASSMATES
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED
IN A SPIRIT
OF PROUD ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
GALLANT SONS OF CORNELL!
LET US NOT MOURN THEM, BUT REJOICE
IN THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENT
OF AN HEROIC TASK.

*“Life’s just the stuff
to test the soul on!”*

1913 WAR HEROES

JOSEPH ALPHEUS CARR
LESLIE KELLOG CHAPMAN
GLENDYN LIONEL CLORAN
CHARLES GLENN CRITTENDEN
OTIS DAVEY
STUART EMMET EDGAR
FRANK HARRIS GARDNER
LESLIE HERBERT GROSER
PARR HOOPER
GEORGE THEODORE HOUSTON, JR.
EUGENE JENNINGS IRISH
WALTER SEELY JONES
JAMES G. B. LAMPERT
JOSEPH JOHN MASON
HOWARD RAYMOND MOORE
JACOB FERDINAND SPEER
PHILIP COMFORT STARR
WILBUR CARLETON SUITER



JOSEPH ALPHEUS CARR

JOSEPH ALPHEUS CARR

After enlistment on July 1, 1917, at Santa Barbara, California, he began his training at Tanforan, California, but a month later was transferred to the Officers Training Camp at the Presidio, San Francisco. On November 27, 1917, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, Infantry, and assigned to the Intelligence Section in the Ninety-First Division at Camp Lewis. On July 8, 1918, he left for France as Regimental Intelligence Officer, Headquarters Company, and went into action soon after his arrival there.

Lieutenant Carr was killed in action in the Argonne Forest on the morning of September 30, 1918. His duty as Intelligence Officer was to keep his Division informed of the movements of the enemy. There was great activity upon the part of the German artillery on the morning of September 30, and, fearing an attack, Lieutenant Carr and a sergeant were sent as a patrol to determine the exact state of affairs. Shortly after departing upon this mission, the shelling became heavier, but the two pushed on. As they were crossing a road, a shell came tearing through the trees, killing Lieutenant Carr and stunning his companion.

Lieutenant Carr is buried in the American cemetery at Epionville, Meuse.



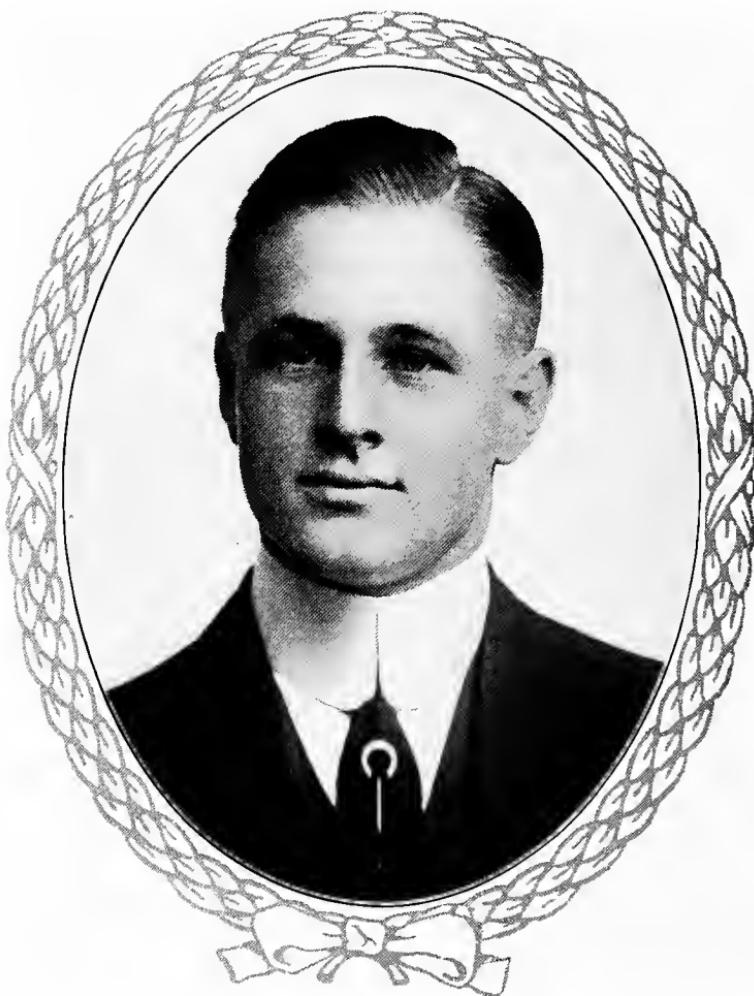
LESLIE KELLOG CHAPMAN

LESLIE KELLOG CHAPMAN

Leslie Chapman had seen military service as a member of Company M of the old Third Regiment, National Guard, on the Mexican border. He had been discharged for physical disability in 1916.

He enlisted on November 23, 1917, trained at Camp Dix and sailed for France on January 20, 1918. He was assigned to Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment, Thirty-Second Division, with companies of the Wisconsin National Guard.

He saw considerable service in Alsace-Lorraine and later in the region around Soissons. It was near Soissons that he was killed in action on September 1, 1918.



GLENDYN LIONEL CLORAN

GLENDYN LIONEL CLORAN

After the close of war hostilities, death took one of our Cornell classmates who, although lacking the opportunity to face the armed forces of the enemy, was none the less serving his country to the best of his ability. Glendyn Lionel Cloran had been made a sergeant and was attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Machine Gun, stationed, late in 1918, at Camp Hancock, Georgia. The terrible influenza epidemic which swept over the country, caused his death at this camp on December 9, 1918.

Strangely enough, Sergeant Cloran was the third member of Cornell 1913 to die of influenza within a week of each other.



CHARLES GLENN CRITTENDEN

CHARLES GLENN CRITTENDEN

On May 5, 1917, he entered the Officers Training Camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, on August 15, 1917, and upon arrival in France, on September 26, 1917, was sent to the Field Artillery school. On January 1, 1918, he was assigned to Battery E, Seventh Field Artillery, One Hundred and Fiftieth Division, and sent to the front.

Lieutenant Crittenden was severely injured on October 2, 1918. He was rushed to the hospital and was operated upon that night, but the shock proved too great and he died about midnight. He is buried in the American cemetery at Cheppy, Meuse.



OTIS DAVEY

OTIS DAVEY

Immediately upon the United States declaring war, Otis Davey enlisted. In November, 1917, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and was sent to Peoria to study tanks. Later he was stationed at Kenosha, where he specialized on motor trucks. This was followed by service at Rock Island, studying heavy armament. From there he was assigned to Camp McClellan as instructor.

Upon arrival in France, Lieutenant Davey was sent to an instruction camp for further study of heavy arms and later he was made instructor at this camp. When the Twenty-Ninth Division was called into action, he was placed in charge of howitzer guns.

Lieutenant Davey survived the dangers of battle only to succumb to pneumonia after the Armistice. An attack of influenza, followed by pneumonia, resulted in his death at Jussy, on December 2, 1918.

Lieutenant Davey had been recommended for a captaincy.



STUART EMMET EDGAR

STUART EMMET EDGAR

Stuart Edgar saw service in 1916 and 1917 with the Norton-Harges Ambulance. He enlisted on May 9, 1917, in the French aviation service, and attended aviation schools until December of that year. He was breveted Final Van R. Corporal (Caudron) on September 23, 1917. He was at the front with Escadrille N. 158, until March, 1918.

On March 1, 1918, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the United States Aviation Section. He was on duty at the American Aviation Acceptance Park from April 4 to May 30, 1918. He saw service at the front with the One Hundred and Third Pursuit Squadron from May until his death in August, 1918.

Lieutenant Edgar was killed on August 17, 1918. He was leaving the field to make a patrol, when suddenly, at a height of only four hundred feet, his motor stopped dead, the machine lost speed and spun to the ground, killing him instantly.



FRANK HARRIS GARDNER

FRANK HARRIS GARDNER

Frank Gardner was among those who enlisted in that memorable month of April, 1917. On August 1, 1917, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. He reported for duty at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on December 12, 1917.

On January 20, 1918, he was assigned to the office of Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, New Jersey, where he had charge of the examination of all men sent abroad from Camp Merritt. On February 20, 1918, Lieutenant Gardner was stricken with pneumonia, and his work had left him in no condition successfully to combat the attack. Four days later, on February 24, 1918, he passed away at New York City.



LESLIE HERBERT GROSER

LESLIE HERBERT GROSER

Upon graduating from the Second Plattsburg Training Camp, in 1917, Leslie Groser was commissioned First Lieutenant. On January 15, 1918, he sailed for France as First Lieutenant, Infantry, unattached. Upon arrival in France he was assigned to the Officers Training Corps for further training.

Several months later he was assigned to a French regiment at the front in the Toul Sector, for special training in trench warfare. His permanent assignment was to the senior lieutenancy of Company M, Twenty-Third Infantry.

On May 30, 1918, his regiment, together with the Ninth Regulars, was hurried to the front at Chateau Thierry, to support the United States Marines in stemming the onrush of the enemy to Paris. Lieutenant Groser was killed on June 6, 1918, while leading his platoon in a charge on a machine gun nest near Chateau Thierry. He is buried near a "road leading into Chateau Thierry."

Three friends, Robert Vanderbilt, Alan H. Colcord and Courtney B. Groser, have erected a tablet to his memory at the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough Street, between Lewis Street and Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.



PARR HOOPER

PARR HOOPER

In 1917 Parr Hooper attended the United States School of Military Aeronautics at Ohio State University. On April 11, 1918, upon recommendation of the Commanding General, A. E. F., he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Aviation Section. On July 5, 1918, he was made First Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

On June 10, 1918, Lieutenant Hooper was leading his patrol near Sorrell Chateau. The Germans were making an attack, and the patrol was shooting at the enemy from a low altitude. After having brought down two German planes, Lieutenant Hooper was seen to fall very slowly inside the enemy's lines. It was at first thought that he had been wounded and taken prisoner, but his fall was fatal. He was at first reported missing. This was finally changed to "killed in action."

Major J. C. Russell of the Thirty-Second Squadron, paid this tribute to Lieutenant Hooper: "The short time that he was in the squadron, he proved himself to be exceedingly brave and a good leader. He will be a great loss to the Flying Corps, and especially to the squadron at the present time. He would have been with me only a few weeks longer as I should have sent him, as a flight commander, to the United States Flying Corps."



GEORGE THEODORE HOUSTON, JR.

GEORGE THEODORE HOUSTON, JR.

After three months attendance at the Second Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, George Houston was commissioned Captain, Field Artillery. This was on November 27, 1917. From then until the following April he served as instructor in field artillery work at the same camp. From April 21, 1918 to July 22, 1918, Captain Houston was in command of a Training Battalion at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. His next assignment was to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he attended the School of Fire for Field Artillery. In October, 1918, he graduated from the School of Fire and was assigned to the command of Battery B, Sixty-Sixth Field Artillery, at Camp Kearny, California.

Captain Houston died at Camp Kearny on December 5, 1918, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.



EUGENE JENNINGS IRISH

EUGENE JENNINGS IRISH

After attending the Third Officers Training School at Camp Upton, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry, and went overseas with the Forty-Second (Rainbow) Division.

Lieutenant Irish was killed in action on September 15, 1918, by machine-gun fire near the village of Haumont. He was detailed to lead his platoon on a raid into the village and to hold it, but the strength of the Germans had been underestimated and the Americans were driven back. Our forces never took the village and hence the burial place of Lieutenant Irish is unknown. It is supposed to be somewhere on the outskirts of the village of Haumont.



WALTER SEELY JONES

WALTER SEELY JONES

He received a commission as Second Lieutenant at Madison Barracks and went overseas with his regiment, Three Hundred and Twelfth Infantry, the latter part of May, 1918. He was later promoted to First Lieutenant, Company G. He was brigaded with the British and made several tours of trench duty in Arras Sector. In September of that year his Division was reunited and moved to St. Mihiel Sector.

On September 25, 1918, orders were received by his regiment for an advance of three hundred yards. Accompanied by his superior officer, Captain Gray, Lieutenant Jones assisted in reconnoitering for the advance. The regiment made the advance with little loss and early the next morning withstood a strong counter-attack from the enemy, which was accompanied with a heavy barrage fire. His platoon, one of those of Company G, Three Hundred and Twelfth Infantry, held the extreme right flank of the American line and defeated what was attempted to be a twining movement about this flank. During the barrage fire attending this counter-attack, Lieutenant Jones was struck and instantly killed by a shell fragment. The line was held by the regiment continuously until relieved four days later.

Lieutenant Jones was buried on September 29, with military honors, in Commune of Vieville-en-Haig, Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the right-hand side of the road leading to Jaulny, between the woods Bois d'Heiche and Bois de Gerard.



JAMES G. B. LAMPERT

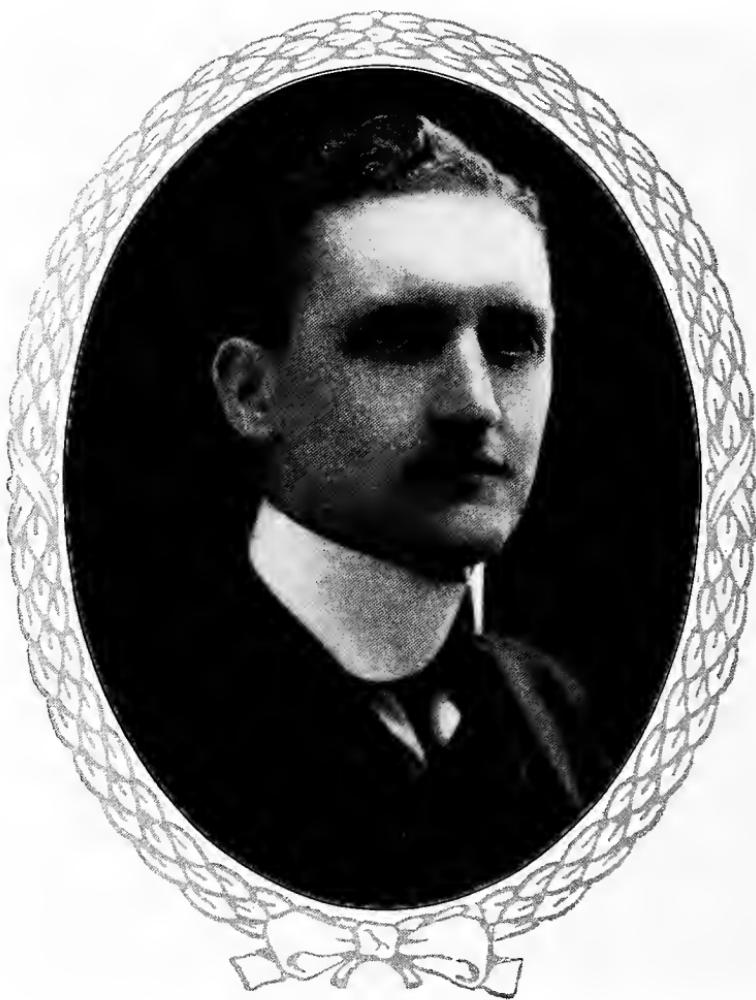
JAMES G. B. LAMPERT

Lieutenant-Colonel James G. B. Lampert was another member of Cornell 1913 who succumbed to pneumonia while in the service of his country.

His service with the American Expeditionary Forces began in August, 1917. He was stationed at Headquarters, Corps of Engineers. His work included a study of bridge equipage and materiel of the Allies and the enemy. He invented and superintended the manufacture of a light-weight pontoon bridge which was adopted by the Chief Engineer of the Expeditionary Forces as the standard bridge equipage. This pontoon bridge was used successfully in the final American offensive in November, 1918.

In recognition of this and other services, upon recommendation of General Pershing, the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded posthumously to Colonel Lampert.

Colonel Lampert died at Toul on January 6, 1919, of bronchial pneumonia.



JOSEPH JOHN MASON

JOSEPH JOHN MASON

Joseph Mason enlisted in the Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve Corps and was sent to the University of Texas, in June, 1917, for his ground school training. From there he was sent to the flying field at Foggia, Italy, where he received his first training in the air.

On March 2, 1918, he received his commission as First Lieutenant and soon after he was sent to France, to the Third Aviation Instruction Center, where he made over three hundred flights. In one of his last letters home, he wrote that he had passed his flying tests with a sufficiently high rank to be assigned to the battle-plane squadron. He was assigned to the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Aero Squadron, Third Pursuit Group.

Lieutenant Mason was killed on July 19, 1918. "He was close to the end of his chasse training," wrote his intimate friend and instructor, Captain Howard C. Smith, "at which point is given a small amount of night flying. The machine was a small Neiport, and a very sensitive plane. He left the ground, circled the field and came down to land. Whether or not he had motor trouble is not known, but as he landed outside of the stream of light thrown out by the searchlight, I am led to believe that he did, otherwise he would have been able to reach the light and land safely. He was not badly broken up but suffered only the one blow on the head which killed him."



HOWARD RAYMOND MOORE

HOWARD RAYMOND MOORE

In 1917, Howard Moore was assistant superintendent on power construction for the Phoenix Construction Company, at Omaha, Nebraska. He resigned this position to enter the service of the Construction Division, Aviation Section, United States Signal Corps, stationed at Taliaferro Field, Dallas, Texas.

He served with the Signal Corps on the construction of aviation fields at Fort Worth and at Lonoke, Arkansas. He enlisted on June 29, 1918, and his last service was as a member of Company Three, Engineer Officers Training School at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. Just as he was about to complete this course, he contracted pneumonia, from which he died on October 6, 1918.



JACOB FERDINAND SPEER

JACOB FERDINAND SPEER

Jacob Ferdinand Speer enlisted in May 1917. He was sent to Camp Dix, from whence, after four weeks training, he was sent overseas with the Ninetieth Casualty Division. Both at Camp Dix and in France he had opportunities to qualify for a commission, but he declared that he preferred the adventure and the companionship to be found in the ranks.

During part of the Meuse-Argonne campaign he was attached to a hospital unit, but later was transferred to Headquarters Company of the Three Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Infantry, where he was used as a runner in the heavy fighting north of the Argonne.

While on a reconnaissance in the Bois des Rappes, a scrap of woods about a kilometer north and east of Cunel, he was killed by German shell fire, on October 22, 1918. He was temporarily buried in the edge of the woods, but in the early spring of the following year his body was moved to be reinterred in the American cemetery at Romagnes, where it now rests.

On February 16, 1920, a bronze tablet, to perpetuate his memory, was unveiled at the Wilmington, Delaware, High School. The tablet was the gift of the members of the Class of 1909, in which he graduated from that school.



PHILIP COMFORT STARR

PHILIP COMFORT STARR

The war service of Philip Comfort Starr began on July 15, 1916, when he enlisted at Toronto as a private in the Canadian Field Artillery, Overseas Division. He became successively gunner, bombardier, corporal, sergeant, and then received an appointment to the Royal School of Artillery, at Kingston, Ontario. In March, 1917, he was commissioned Lieutenant of Artillery. He was recommended as a military engineer, and sailed from Montreal on June 1, 1917.

On August 1, 1917, he was admitted to the Royal School of Military Engineers, at Chatham, England, from which he graduated two months later, as First Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, with his commission ante dated to July 1. He then toured England with the mounted engineers, until December 15, 1917, when he was sent to France, with the Thirty-Seventh Division, British Expeditionary Forces.

After a month at the front, he was stricken with influenza, contracted in the trenches, and after ten days at Wimereaux Hospital, returned to the front. He was killed in action at Ypres on the night of February 20, 1918. He was struck through the helmet and killed while in No-Man's-Land, inspecting the work of the section of Field Artillery of which he had charge.

Lieutenant Starr is buried in Bedford House Cemetery.



WILBUR CARLETON SUITER

WILBUR CARLETON SUITER

First Lieutenant Wilbur Carleton Suiter was killed in action on September 12, 1918, near Vilcey-sur-Trey, France.

He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the official text of the award reading as follows: "The Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for acts of extraordinary heroism, to First Lieutenant Wilbur C. Suiter, as pilot, One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Aero Squadron (deceased). For extraordinary heroism in action near Vilcey-sur-Trey, France, September 12, 1918. Lieutenant Suiter, with Second Lieutenant Guy E. Morse, observer, fearlessly volunteered for the perilous mission, locating the enemy's advance unit in the rear of the Hindenburg Line. Disregarding the hail of machine gun fire and bursting anti-aircraft shells, they invaded the enemy territory at low altitude and accomplished their mission, securing for our staff information of the greatest importance. These gallant officers at once returned to the lines and undertook another reconnaissance mission from which they failed to return."

